

**SUBTITLING ANALYSIS OF NOUN PHRASES IN *MADAGASCAR 3*
MOVIE**



JURNAL PUBLICATION

**Submitted as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
for Getting Bachelor Degree of Education
in English Department**

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2013**

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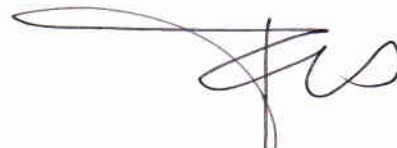
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Judul Skripsi : **SUBTITLING ANALYSIS OF NOUN PHRASE IN
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SUBTITLING ANALYSIS OF NOUN PHRASES IN MADAGASCAR 3 MOVIE

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ABSTRACT

This research focused on translation shift. The objectives of this study are to classify the translation shift of noun phrase and to describe the equivalence translation of noun phrase in Madagascar 3 Movie. This research belongs to a descriptive qualitative study which takes a document oriented as the method of collecting data. As the data source, the researcher uses Madagascar 3 movie and its subtitle, and the data are sentences that containing noun phrase on Madagascar 3 movie which happened translation shift. The results of this research show that translation shift There are 2 translation shift of noun phrase in the Madagascar 3 movie subtitle, they are, level shift and category shift. First, the researcher divides level shift of noun phrase into 6 types. From 164 data, the researcher finds 105 data or 64.02% of noun phrases are subtitled into noun, 6 data or 3.66% of noun phrases into verb, 5 data or 3.05% of noun phrases into pronomina, 5 data or 3.05% of noun phrases into adjective, 3 data or 1.83% of noun phrases into adverb, and 1 datum or 0.61% of noun phrase is subtitled into clause. Second, the researcher divides category shift of noun phrase into 5 types. From 164 data, the researcher finds 4 data or 2.44% of noun phrases are subtitled into verb phrase, 3 data or 1.83% of noun phrases into prepositional phrase, 9 data or 5.49% of noun phrases into adverb phrase, 2 data or 1.22% of noun phrases into adjective phrase, and 21 data or 12.80% of noun phrases are omitted. The equivalence of translation divided into equivalent translation and non equivalent translation. From 164 data, there are 157 data or 95.73% equivalent translation. Beside, the researcher finds 7 data or 4.27% of 164 data of non equivalent translation.

Keyword: *translation, noun phrase, structural shift, level shift.*

A. INTRODUCTION

English is the most universal language communication in the world, but not every people understand it. The one way to learn and understand English is by translated it into our native language. The process of translating foreign language to native language or vice versa is called translation.

In this research, the researcher shows the result of her study in translation shift of noun phrase in *Madagascar 3* movie produced by DreamWork Animation and its Indonesian subtitle by Pein Akatsuki.

Based on the data analysis of noun phrase of *Madagascar 3* English subtitle into Indonesian subtitle, the researcher finds some translations shift, that are level shift and structural shift (category shift). The researcher also finds the equivalence of noun phrase in *Madagascar 3* movie and its subtitle.

Brisset (in Venuti 2000:343) that “Translation is a dual act of communication. It presupposes the existence, not of a single code, but of two distinct codes, the source language and the target language”. Translation is a process not only translate source language into target language, but also consider the structure and culture of the target language. Nida and Taber (1969:12) states that “translating consist in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source-language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style”.

Deletion, adaptation, addition are many strategies that are used in translation. Moreover, sometime the translations of SL and TL have different level. This process is called translation shift. According to Catford (1965:73) translation shift divided into two types that are level shift and category shift. Category shift consists of structure shift, class shift, unit shift, and intra system shift.

This research, focus on translation shift of noun phrase. Noun phrase is a name of place, person, thing, etc. According to Morley (2000:53) “noun phrase has a noun or pronoun as its headword”. Noun phrase is groups of noun and modifier where the noun is as a head.

B. RESEARCH METHOD

This research is descriptive qualitative research. The data are the sentences contain of noun phrase in *Madagascar 3* movie and its subtitle. The researcher uses documentation as the technique of collecting data in this research. The steps of collecting data are: watching the original film of *Madagascar 3* and Indonesian

manuscript, browsing the English-Indonesia subtitle of *Madagascar 3* movie, find the noun phrases of its subtitle, underlying the noun phrase, writing the data, and coding the data. For coding the data, the researcher formulated as follows:

001/MD3/SL1/TL4/NP, which means:

001 : Datum Number
 MD3 : *Madagascar 3*
 SL1 : Source Language page 1
 TL4 : Target language page 4
 NP : Noun Phrase

The technique of analyzing data is by comparing between source language (SL) and target language (TL) of noun phrase in *Madagascar 3* subtitle.

C. RESEARCH FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This part consists of research finding and discussion of the translation shift analysis of noun phrase in *Madagascar 3* movie and translation equivalence of it.

1. Translation Shift of Noun Phrase in *Madagascar 3* Movie

The researcher divides translation shift into 2 types, they are level shift and category shift.

a. Level Shift of Noun Phrase

The researcher divides level shift of noun phrase into 6 types. They are noun phrases are subtitled into noun, NP into verb, NP into pronomina, NP into adjective, NP into adverb, and Noun phrase is subtitled into clause.

1) Noun Phrases are Subtitled into Noun

In the *Madagascar 3* movie subtitle and its translation, the researcher finds 105 data or 64,02% noun phrases are subtitled into noun. The example is:

No : 010/MD3/SL6/TL8/NP
 SL : Is it **the penguins**?
 TL : *Apa tentang pinguin?*

In the datum above, SL **the penguins** is subtitled into *penguin*. **The penguins** consists of determiner **the** as pre-modifier and plural noun **penguins** as the noun head. It is clear that **the penguins** is noun phrase. And the TL *penguin* is categorized into noun in Indonesian. In that sentence, noun *penguin* has function as an object. So in this case, it is level shift because the SL **the penguins** (noun phrase) is subtitled into TL *penguin* (noun).

2) Noun Phrases are Subtitled into Verb

In the *Madagascar 3* movie subtitle and its translation, the researcher finds 6 data or 3,66% noun phrases are subtitled into verb.

No : 097/MD3/SL36/TL37/NP
 SL : Guys, we've got **a tail**
 TL : *Teman-teman, kita dibuntuti*

In the datum above, SL **a tail** is subtitled into *dibuntuti*. SL NP a tail consists of determiner **a** as pre-modifier and noun **tail** as the noun head. So SL **a tail** is noun phrase. Then TL *dibuntuti* in Indonesian is categorized into verb. It is formed from (prefix) *di-* + (noun) *buntut* + (suffix) *I* = (verb) *dibuntuti*. The word *dibuntuti* has function as predicate of subject *kita*. So, the translation above is included in level shift translation because the SL **a tail** (noun phrase) is subtitled into TL *dibuntuti* (verb).

3) Noun Phrases are Subtitled into Pronoun

In the *Madagascar 3* movie subtitle and its translation, the researcher finds 5 data or 3,05% noun phrases are subtitled into pronoun. The example is:

No : 009/MD3/SL5/TL8/NP
 SL : Well, I aged well, but **the rest of you** looked terrible
 TL : *Aku juga tua tapi kalian tampak mengerikan*

In the datum above, SL **the rest of you** is subtitled into *kalian*. SL **the rest of you** consists of determiner **the** as pre-modifier,

noun **rest** as the noun head, and preposition **of you** as post modifier. So SL **the rest of you** is a noun phrase. TL *kalian* in Indonesian is categorized into pronoun. The word *kalian* substitutes Alex, Marty, Melman, and Gloria. Its function as object. So, the translation above is included level shift because the SL **the rest of you** (NP) is subtitled into TL *kalian* (pronoun).

4) Noun Phrases are Subtitled into Adjective

In the *Madagascar 3* movie subtitle and its translation, the researcher finds 5 data or 3,05% noun phrase are subtitled into adjective. The example is:

No : 282/MD3/SL111/TL111/NP
 SL : Stefano, You are **a genius!**
 TL : *Stefano, kau jenius!*

In the data above, SL **a genius** is subtitled into *jenius*. SL **a genius** consists of determiner **a** as pre-modifier and noun **genius** as the noun head. So SL **a genius** is NP. Then, TL *jenius* although it is an adaptation word, but in Indonesian *jenius* is categorized into adjective. Its function is to explain the subject *kau* has characteristic genius. So, the translation above is included level shift because the SL **a genius** (NP) is subtitled into TL *jenius* (adjective).

5) Noun Phrases are Subtitled into Adverb

In the *Madagascar 3* movie subtitle and its translation, the researcher finds 3 data or 1,83% noun phrases are subtitled into adverb. The example is:

No : 263/MD3/SL106/TL106/NP
 SL : And **one fateful day**
 TL : *Dan sampai suatu hari*

SL **one fateful day** is subtitled into *sampai suatu hari*. **one fateful day** consists of cardinal numeral ordinator **one** and adjective **fateful** as pre-modifier then noun **day** as the noun head. So, SL **one fateful day** is NP. Then, TL *sampai suatu hari* in Indonesian is categorized into adverb of time because its function is to explain when

the time in that sentence. So, the translation above is included level shift because the SL **one fateful day** (NP) is subtitled into TL *sampai suatu hari* (adverb).

6) Noun Phrase is Subtitled into Clause

In the *Madagascar 3* movie subtitle and its translation, the researcher finds one case or 0,61% in which noun phrases is subtitled into clause. The datum is:

No : 167/MS3/SL61/TL62/NP
 SL : What is **your act**, Alice?
 TL : *Apa yang kau lakukan, Alice?*

SL **your act** is subtitled into *kau lakukan*. SL **your act** consists of possessive adjective **your** as pre-modifier and noun **act** as the noun head, so it is clear that SL **your act** is NP. TL *kau lakukan* consists of *kau* as subject and *lakukan* as predicate, so TL *kau lakukan* is clause. So, The translation above is included in level shift because the SL **your act** (NP) is subtitled into TL *kau lakukan* (clause).

b. Category Shift of Noun Phrase

The researcher divides category shift of noun phrase into 5 types. They are noun phrase translated into verb phrase, into prepositional phrase, into adverb phrase, into adjective phrase, and noun phrase are omitted.

1) Noun Phrases are Subtitled into Verb Phrase

In the *Madagascar 3* movie subtitle and its translation, the researcher finds 4 data or 2,44% noun phrases are subtitled into verb phrase.

No : 130/MD3/SL49/TL50/NP
 SL : Kowalski, **status report**.
 TL : *Kowalski, laporkan statusnya*

In the datum above, **status report** is subtitled into *laporkan statusnya*. **Status report** belongs to noun phrase and it is subtitled into

verb phrase *laporkan statusnya*. **Status report** consist of **status** as pre- modifier and **report** as the noun head. Then, *laporkan statusnya* is verb phrase in which *laporkan* as the verb head in Indonesian and *statusnya* as the noun. The translation shift above is included in structural shift because the SL **status report** (noun phrase) is subtitled into *laporkan statusnya* (verb phrase).

2) Noun Phrases are Subtitled into Prepositional Phrase

In the *Madagascar 3* movie subtitle and its translation, the researcher finds 3 data or 1,83% noun phrases are subtitled into prepositional phrase.

No : 102/MD3/SL37/TL39/NP
 SL : Man **your battle station**
 TL : *Bersiap ke posisi tempur*

The datum above, SL **your battle station** is subtitled into SL *ke posisi tempur*. **Your battle station** consist of possessive pronoun **your** and noun **battle** as pre modifier then noun **station** as the noun head, so it is clear that SL is noun phrase. The TL *ke posisi tempur* is prepositional phrase that is marked by preposition *ke*. The translation above is structural shift because the SL **your battle station** (NP) is subtitled into TL *ke posisi tempur* (prepositional phrase).

3) Noun Phrases are Subtitled into Adverb Phrase

In the *Madagascar 3* movie subtitle and its translation, the researcher finds 9 data or 5,49% noun phrases are subtitled into adverb phrase.

No : 002/MD3/SL2/TL4/NP
 SL : We'll back from our gambling spree in **a couple weeks**
 TL : *Kita akan kembali dengan hasil judi kita beberapa minggu lagi*

In the datum above, SL **a couple weeks** is subtitled into TL *beberapa minggu lagi*. SL **a couple weeks** consists of determiner **a** and **couple** (noun) as pre-modifier, then noun **weeks** as the noun head. So, SL **a couple weeks** is NP. TL *beberapa minggu lagi* in Indonesian

is categorized into adverb phrase of time because it explains what the time they will back on that sentence. So, the translation above is structural shift because the SL **a couple weeks** (NP) is subtitled into TL *beberapa minggu lagi* (Adverb phrase).

4) Noun Phrases are Subtitled into Adjective Phrase

In the *Madagascar 3* movie subtitle and its translation, the researcher finds 2 data or 1,22% noun phrases are subtitled into adjective phrase.

No : 201/MD3/SL76/TL77/NP
 SL : Sounds like **a great gig**
 TL : *Terdengar sangat mengagumkan*

The SL **a great gig** is subtitled into TL *sangat mengagumkan*. SL **a great gig** consist of determiner **a** as pre-modifier and adjective **great** as pre-modifier and noun **gig** as the head. So SL **a great gig** is included NP. TL *sangat mengagumkan* consists of adjective *sangat* as pre-modifier and adjective *mengagumkan* as the head. So TL *sangat mengagumkan* is included into adjective phrase. The translation above is included in structural shift because the SL **a great gig** (NP) is subtitled into *sangat mengagumkan* (adjective phrase).

5) Noun Phrases are Omitted

In the *Madagascar 3* movie subtitle and its translation, the researcher finds 21 data or 12,80% noun phrases are omitted.

No : 185/MD3/SL71/TL71/NP
 SL : You have **a deal**, mi amigo
 TL : -

The SL **a deal** is deleted in TL. SL **a deal** consists of determiner **a** as pre-modifier and noun **deal** as head. So SL is included NP. SL **a deal** is omitted in TL. So, the translation above is structural shift because the SL **a deal** is omitted in TL.

2. Equivalence of Translation

The equivalence of translation is divided into equivalence and non equivalence. The explanation of each component will be discussed further into wide explanation below.

a. Equivalent Translation

Translation equivalence is an empirical phenomenon discovered by comparing SL and TL texts, on the other hand the underlying conditions, or justifications, of translation equivalence.

1) Equivalent Translation in Level Shift Translation

The researcher finds 124 data in level shift translation that are classify to equivalent translation. The example of analysis can be seen as bellow:

No : 021/MD3/SL8/TL10/NP
 SL : Bring me **your huddled masses**
 TL : *Berikan aku **pelukan** sayang*

A translation stated having equivalent if there come naturally. The SL NP **your huddled masses** is subtitled into noun *pelukan*. The translation above includes level shift translation because NP is subtitled into noun, but the message of SL can be delivered clearly. The data above is equivalent translation.

2) Equivalent Translation in Category Shift Translation

The researcher finds 33 data in category shift translation that are classify to equivalent translation. The example of analysis can be seen as bellow:

No : 057/MD3/SL21/TL23/NP
 SL : Now, they're not gonna let animals on to **the casino floor**
 TL : *Mereka tak akan membiarkan hewan masuk ke **dalam kasino***

In the datum above, **the casino floor** is subtitled into *dalam kasino*. NP **the casino floor** is subtitled into prepositional phrase *dalam kasino*. The translation above includes structural shift (category

shift) shift translation because NP is subtitled into prepositional phrase but it is included in equivalent translation because it does not change the message and make the viewer easier to understand the meaning of the sentence.

b. Non Equivalent Translation

Non equivalence means the message of source language is changed when translated into target language.

1) Non Equivalent Translation in Level Shift Translation

The researcher finds 1 datum or 0,06% in level shift translation that are classify to non equivalent translation. The datum analysis can be seen as bellow:

No : 151/MD3/SL55/TL56/NP

SL : It's the fuzz!

TL : *Itu polisi!*

The datum above belongs to non equivalent translation because NP *It's the fuzz!* is subtitled into *Itu Polisi*. NP the fuzz is subtitled into noun *polisi*. The translation above includes level shift translation because NP is subtitled into noun. But it changes the message of the sentence because the fuzz should be translated into *bulu* because when King Julian said that, he touches the fuzz of a circus bear. The researcher concludes that the translation above includes non equivalence translation

2) Non Equivalent Translation in Category Shift Translation

The researcher finds 6 data or 4,24% in structural (category) shift translation that are classify to non equivalent translation. The examples of data analysis can be seen as bellow:

No : 015/MD3/SL6/TL8/NP

SL : Watch it. Watch yourself. **Small divots**

TL : *Awas. Awasi langkahmu. –*

The datum above belongs to non equivalent translation because NP **small divots** is not translated into TL. The word **small** is subtitled into *kecil* and the word **divots** is subtitled into *lubang*. So, it can be translated to *Ada lubang kecil* with purpose to warn someone to be careful. Therefore, the datum above is really considered into non equivalent translation.

Discussion

The researcher divides it into 2 types of translation shift, they are level shift and category shift. First, the researcher divides level shift of noun phrases into 6 types. From 164 data, the researcher finds 105 data or 64.02% of noun phrases are subtitled into noun, 6 data or 3.66% of noun phrases into verb, 5 data or 3.05% of noun phrases into pronomina, 5 data or 3.05% of noun phrases into adjective, 3 data or 1.83% of noun phrases into adverb, and 1 datum or 0.61% of noun phrase is subtitled into clause. Second, the researcher divides structural shift of noun phrase into 5 types. From 164 data, the researcher finds 4 data or 2.44% noun phrases are subtitled into verb phrase, 3 data or 1.83% of noun phrases into prepositional phrase, 9 data or 5.49% of noun phrases into adverb phrase, 2 data or 1.22% of noun phrases into adjective phrase, and 21 data or 12.80% of noun phrase are omitted.

The researcher classifies the equivalence of translation into two types, equivalent and non equivalent. From 164 data, there are 157 data or 95.73% equivalent translation. Beside, the researcher finds 7 data or 4.27% of 164 data of non equivalent translation.

D. CONCLUSION

Based on the data analyzing, the researcher may draw the following conclusions, they are as follow:

1. There are 2 translation shift of noun phrase in the *Madagascar 3* movie subtitle, they are, level shift and category shift. First, the researcher divides

level shift of noun phrase into 6 types. From 164 data, the researcher finds 105 data or 64.02% of noun phrases are subtitled into noun, 6 data or 3.66% of noun phrases into verb, 5 data or 3.05% of noun phrases into pronomina, 5 data or 3.05% of noun phrases into adjective, 3 data or 1.83% of noun phrases into adverb, and 1 datum or 0.61% of noun phrase is subtitled into clause. Second, the researcher divides structural shift (category shift) of noun phrase into 5 types. From 164 data, the researcher finds 4 data or 2.44% of noun phrases are subtitled into verb phrase, 3 data or 1.83% of noun phrases into prepositional phrase, 9 data or 5.49% of noun phrases into adverb phrase, 2 data or 1.22% of noun phrases into adjective phrase, and 21 data or 12.80% of noun phrases are omitted.

2. The equivalence of translation is divided into equivalent translation and non equivalent translation. From 164 data, there are 157 data or 95.73% equivalent translation. Beside, the researcher finds 7 data or 4.27% of 164 data of non equivalent translation.

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